

# Jeffersonian Republican.

THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST.—Jefferson.

VOL. 2.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1842.

No. 49.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
THEODORE SCHOCH.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum in advance—Two dollars a quarter, half yearly, and if not paid before the end of the year, Two dollars and a half. Those who receive their papers by a carrier or stage drivers employed by the proprietor, will be charged 12 1/2 cts. per year, extra. No numbers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.  
Advertisements not exceeding one square (sixteen lines) will be inserted three weeks for one dollar; twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion; larger ones in proportion. A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers.  
All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

## BELVIDERE FOUNDRY:

The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in the best manner, and with despatch. He will manufacture

**MILL GEARING**  
for Flour and other Mills, together with Castings of every description turned and fitted up in the best possible manner. Possessing conveniences for making

**HEAVY CASTINGS**  
with Lathes of different sizes, &c., he feels confident in his ability to execute all orders which he may be entrusted in a workmanlike manner.

**ALSO:**  
Pratts Cast Iron Smut Mills, surpassed by none in use. Reference  
STOGBELL STOKES, Stroudsburg.

Particular care will be taken to employ none but good workmen in the different departments of the establishment, and no pains will be spared by the proprietor to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with orders for work. He has on hand a supply of

**PATTERNS**  
embracing the leading variety of Mill Gearing, such as Beve l. Spur and Mortice Wheels, &c.—He is also making daily additions to them, and is at all times prepared to make such patterns as may be required without (in most instances) any additional charge; in doing which great attention will be paid to combine the latest improvements with strength and lightness.

**BRASS CASTINGS**  
of all kinds will be made to order. The highest price will be paid for old Copper or Brass.

**Thrashing Machines**  
and Horse Powers of the most approved construction, ready made and for sale low.

**Wrought Iron Mill Work**  
will be done to order on the most reasonable terms.  
DAVID P. KINYON  
Belvidere. N. J. January 12, 1842.

**REMOVAL.**  
**Wholesale and Retail**  
**CABINET WARE;**  
**AND LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTORY.**

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg and the public generally, that he has removed his Establishment to the building on Elizabeth street, one door west of the Stroudsburg House where he intends carrying on the Cabinet Making business in all its various branches.

He shall keep constantly on hand or make to order all kinds of furniture:

**Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Centre-tables, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Washstands, Bedsteads, &c. &c.**

together with every other article usually kept at such establishments; all of which he will sell at the Eastern prices.

As his materials will be of the best quality, and all articles manufactured at his establishment will be done by first rate workmen, he confidently assures the public that his endeavors to render general satisfaction will not be unrewarded.

He respectfully invites the public to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Chairs, Seats, &c. will be kept constantly on hand and for sale.

CHARLES CAREY.  
Stroudsburg, Pa. May 4, 1841.

## COLUMBIA BRIDGE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, will meet at the following places, to wit: On Tuesday 22d day of February, at the house of JOHN J. VANBUREN, Columbia, on Wednesday and Thursday 23d and 24th days of February, at the Inn of STROUD J. HOLLINSHEAD, Stroudsburg; and on Friday the 25th inst., at the Inn of MICHAEL WELLS, Ferry, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, for the purpose of opening the Books for subscription to the capital stock of the

**Columbia Delaware Bridge Company,** to be incorporated for the purpose of building a Bridge over the Delaware River at and if the capital stock is not all subscribed for on those days, the Books will open at such times and places as the Commissioners may direct.

J. I. BLAIR,  
JNO. J. VANKIRK,  
ANDREW SMITH,  
ENOS GOBLE,  
GEORGE TROXELL, Jr.,  
JACOB DEITTERICH.

February 9, 1842.

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

*American Constitutions,*  
*Analytical Reader,*  
*Porter's Rhetorical Reader,*  
*English do.*  
*Hale's History United States,*  
*American Popular Lessons,*  
*Parkers Help to Composition,*  
*Comstock's Natural Philosophy,*  
*Do Chemistry,*  
*Colburn's First Lessons,*  
*Town's Analysis,*  
*Do Little Thinker,*  
*Andrew's Latin Grammar,*  
*Do do Readers,*  
*Smith's Arithmetic,*  
*Daboll's do*  
*Adams' do*  
*Greenleaf's English Grammar,*  
*Smith's do do*  
*Brown's do do*  
*Olney's Geography and Atlas.*  
*Mitchell's do do*  
*Mitchell's Primary Geography,*  
*Village School do*  
*Bottany for Beginners,*  
*Elementary Spelling Books,*  
*Cobb's do do*  
*Webster's Old do do*  
*American do do*  
*Table Book,*  
*Bascom's Writing books,*  
*Blank Books, Writing paper, Quills,*  
*&c. for sale cheap, by*  
C. W. DEWITT & BROTHER.  
Milford, February 2, 1842.

## NOTICE.

Strayed from its owner on Saturday evening the 15th instant, a

**Chesnut Sorrell Gelding Horse,**  
with harness, blanket and buffalo skin.—Whoever will deliver the same to Mr. John H. Wallace, in Milford, or give such information thereof that they may be obtained, will be paid all expenses, and a reasonable reward for their trouble.  
Milford, January 26, 1842.—31.

## BUFFALO ROBES.

C. W. DEWITT & BROTHER, have just received a bale of superior BUFFALO ROBES, and will sell them as cheap as they can be purchased in the City. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.  
Milford, January 12, 1842.

## PROTECT EACH OTHER.

## WAYNE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL Persons insuring in this company are members equally interested in its welfare and in the election of its officers.

In order to become a member of this company and thereby be insured, the applicant gives a premium note, the amount of which is in proportion to the amount to be insured, and its degree of hazard, thus: If \$1000 is to be insured, at 5 per cent., he gives his note for \$50. If at 10 per cent. he gives his note for \$100, and in that proportion for a greater or less sum, according to the rate of hazard, on which note he advances 6 per cent., and an additional sum of \$1 50 for survey and policy. He then becomes a member on the approval of his application and is insured for five years. The aggregate of the premium notes constitutes the cash fund, chargeable first, with the expenses, and second, with the losses of the Company; and should it prove insufficient to pay both losses and expenses the money to meet the losses, (should any occur) is borrowed agreeably to the act of incorporation, and paid. An assessment is then made to repay such loan upon the premium notes, in proportion to their respective amounts, and in no case to be made but once a year, notwithstanding several losses may happen.

At the expiration of five years the note, if any assessments have been made and paid, is given up, and the insured may renew his application.

Policies may at any time be assigned or surrendered and cancelled, and the premium notes given up, according to the by-laws of the Company. No more than three fourths of the cash value of any property will be insured, and all great hazards, such as Cotton Factories, Powder Mills, Distilleries, Machine Shops, Manufactories for Printer's Ink, and all establishments of the same class of hazards, are not insured upon any conditions whatever, and that no one risk is taken over \$5000, it is considered much more safe and less expensive than in Stock companies, where they insure large amounts and hazardous property.

STOGBELL STOKES, Agent.  
Stroudsburg, Monroe co., Dec. 15, 1841.

**BLANK MORTGAGES**  
For sale at this office.

## The Confession of Colt.

### A DREADFUL NARRATIVE.

At the trial of Colt on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Robert Emmet summed up for the defence, and spoke for six hours and a half. He also read the confession of Colt, as prepared by himself. He commences by stating that Mr. Adams called at his office, when they soon commenced talking about the account between them, until they grew angry. He proceeds:

"Word followed word, till it came to blows.—The words, 'You lie,' were passed, and several slight blows, and until I received a blow across my mouth and nose which caused my nose slightly to bleed. I do not know that I felt like exerting myself to strong defence.—I believe I then struck him most violently with my fist. We grappled with each other at this time, and I found myself shoved to the wall, with my side and hip to the table. At this time he had his hand in my neck handkerchief, twisting it so that I could scarcely breathe and at the same time pressing me hard upon the wall and the table. There was a hammer on the table, which I then seized and instantly struck him over the head.

At this time I think his hat was nearly in my face, and his face, I should think, was downward. I do not think he saw me seize the hammer. The seizing of the hammer and blow were instantaneous. I think this blow knocked his hat off, but will not be positive.—At this time I only remember of his twisting my neck-handkerchief so tight that it seemed to me as though I had lost all power of reason; still I was striking away with the hammer.—Whether he attempted to get the hammer from me or not, I cannot say; I do not think he did. The first sense of thought was, it seemed as though his hand or something brushed from my neck downward. I cannot say that I had any sense or reflection till I heard a knock at the door; yet there is a faint idea still remaining that I shoved him off from me, and that he fell over; but of this I cannot say. I heard the knock on the door; I was instantly startled, and am fully conscious of going and turning the key so as to lock it. I then sat down, for I was very weak and sick. After sitting a few minutes, and seeing so much blood, I think I went and looked at poor Adams, who breathed quite loud for several minutes, threw his arms out and was silent. I recollect at this time taking him by the hand, which seemed lifeless; and a horrid thrill came over me that I had killed him.

About this time some noise startled me; I felt agitated and frightened, and I think I went to the door to see if I had fastened it and took the key out and moved down the slide. I think I stood for a minute or two listening to hear if the affray had caused any alarm. I believe I then took a seat near the window. It was a cool damp day and the window had been closed all day except about six or eight inches at the top, which I let down, when I first went to the office, and which remained down all the time I occupied it.

I remained in the same seat, I should think, for at least an hour without moving unless it was to draw the curtains of the window close, which were within reach. My custom had been always to leave the curtain about one third drawn from the side of the window towards Broadway. The blood at this time was spreading over the floor. There was a great quantity and I felt alarmed lest it should leak through into the apothecary's store. I tried to stop it by tying my handkerchief around his neck tight. This appeared to do no good. I then looked about the room for a piece of twine, and in a box which stood in the room, after partially pulling out some awning that was in it, I found a piece of cord, which I tied tight round his neck, took the handkerchief off and his stock, too I think.

There was then, I discovered, so much blood, and the fear of its leaking through the floor, caused me to take a towel and gather with it all I could, and rinse it into the pail I had in the room. The pail was, I should think, at that time about one-third full of water, and the blood filled it at least another third full. Previous to doing this I moved the body towards the box and pulled out part of the awning to rest it in and covered it with the remainder. I never saw his face afterwards. After soaking up all the blood I could, which I did as hastily as possible, I took my seat again near the window, and began to think what was best to do. About this time some one knocked at the door, to which, of course, I paid no attention. My horrid situation remained from this time till dark, a silent space of time of still more horrid reflection.

He adds, that at dusk at that evening he went out, intending to detail the facts to his brother, but the horrors of a public trial were too much for his nerves. He thought then of setting the building on fire, but was deterred from this, by an apprehension for the lives of others. Then the idea of the box to conceal the body presented itself. He returned to his room, and waited until Wheeler's school was out, and at nine o'clock at night he took the box already in the room, and endeavored to

bend the body into it. He proceeds:

I soon saw there was a possibility of doing so, if I could bend the legs up, and that it would answer if I could keep some of the convass around the body, to absorb the blood and keep it from running out. This I was fearful of.—It occurred to me if I bury or send this body off, the clothes which he had on would, from description, discover who it might be. It became necessary to strip it, and dispose of the clothes, which I speedily accomplished by ripping up the coat sleeves, vest, &c. While removing the clothes, the keys, money, &c. in his pocket caused a rattling, and I took them out and laid them on one side. I then pulled a part of the awning over his body to hide it.—I then cut and tore a piece from the awning and laid it in the bottom of the box. I then cut several pieces from the awning for the purpose of lessening its bulk, supposing it was too much to crowd into the box with the body; i. e. it would not go in. I then tied as tight as I could a portion of the awning about the head, having placed something like flax, which I found in the box, with the awning. (This flax or swindling tow came from a room I had previously occupied—No. 3 Murray street, also the awning.)

I then drew a piece of this rope around the legs at the joint of the knees and tied them together; I then connected the rope to the one about the shoulders or neck, and bent the knees towards the head of the body as much as I could. This brought it into compact form. After several efforts I succeeded in raising the body to a chair seat, thence to the top of the box, and turning it round a little, let it into the box as easy as I could, back downwards with head raised. The head, knees, and feet were still a little out, but by reaching down to the bottom of the box and pulling the body a little towards me, I readily pushed the head in and feet.—The knees still projected, and I had to stand upon them with all my weight before I could get them down. The awning was then all crowded in the box, excepting a piece or two which I reserved to wash the floor. There being still a portion of the box next to the feet, not quite full, I took his coat, and after pulling up a portion of the awning, crowded it partially under them and replaced the awning. The cover was at once put on the box and nailed down with four or five nails which were broken and of but little account.

I then wrapped the remainder of his clothing up and carried it down stairs to the privy, and threw it into it, together with his keys, wallet, money, pencil case, &c. These latter things I took down in my hat and pockets, a part wrapped in a paper and a part otherwise. In throwing them down I think they must have rattled out of the paper.

He threw the blood into the gutter, pumped the pump that was near, and returned and washed his room. He also washed such parts of his clothes as were blood stained; and when he got home it was five minutes before eleven o'clock. Next day he had the box put on board the vessel for New Orleans. During the reading of this confession, the prisoner seemed much affected and wept bitterly.

## A Fair Hit.

The following is too good to be lost. It was written on the wrapper of a newspaper that passed through our post office a few days since. The P. M. General must promulge some new regulation to prevent the transmission of private intelligence by means of newspapers, or give up beat:

"The wrapper forms no part of the package, neither is postage paid thereon."—P. M. G.

"EZRAD BARNES, ESQ.

One Paper. BYRON, Michigan.

"Now I wish to have it understood by all the P. M.'s along the route between here and away out there in Michigan—and there too—that we are all well down here in De Reytur, from grandmother to little *bab*; and also that there is no 'writing within the wrapper, or on the margin of this newspaper—no underscoring, dotting, or picking letters or words, or other memoranda—nevertheless, I enjoin it upon him of Byron to tear off the wrapper and examine it closely, and then, on demand, deliver it to my brother, a little south of Uncle 'Jake Canouse's'—we had *poor* sleighting, but very *fat* turkeys, Thanksgiving day—a *long* night and a *short* sermon from Priest Johnson before Christmas—a good deal of wind and some weather, New Year's day—*bells* jingling and *belles* dancing thro' the evening—money scarce and Post office circulars plenty ever since."—*Buffalo Com.*

An exchange paper says there is a man in New-York, whose voice is so silvery, that his words readily pass for quarter dollars.

A young lady asked a gentleman which he thought the prettiest flower, *roses* or *tulips*?—"Your ladyship's *two lips*," he replied, "before all the *roses* in the world."

The population of the city of New York is 312,832.

## A Lawyer Answered.

"Old Kingsbury" of N. H. was remarkable for dry humor. As he passed a rye-field one morning in August, he saw the lawyer of the village surveying his possessions. Says the lawyer—"What makes you carry your head stooping upon your breast, friend K? You see me?—I carry mine erect and upright."—"Squire," answered Kingsbury, "look at that field of grain!—The full ears hang down like mine. But the empty heads stand up like your own!"

AN EXCELLENT QUARTETTE.—A good temper, a good library, a good wife, and a good friend, are four of the choicest blessings of human life.

"Jim," said Abner Phelps, the other day, to his son—"Jim, you are lazy—what on earth do you expect to do for a living?"

"Why, father, I've been thinking as how I would be a Revolutionary Pensioner!"

## Newspaper Borrowers.

May theirs be a life of single blessedness—may their path be carpeted by cross-eyed snakes, and their nights be haunted by knock-kneed tom-cats!—[Pic.

## Terrible Engine of War.

We learn from the New York Mechanic that a Terrible Machine called a "Battering Engine" has been invented, capable of throwing a ball or cylindrical block of granite, of fifteen thousand pounds weight by means of steam or compressed air. It is said the entire cost of this powerful engine would not exceed three thousand dollars.

## The Santa Fe Prisoners.

The National Intelligencer is glad to learn that news has been received in Kentucky by Gen. Combs, from the United States Consul at Chihuahua, that he had had an interview with his son (a prisoner, with ninety others) at that place, (six hundred miles off their march from Santa Fe towards Mexico,) and that he was in good health; and that a letter had been received by Gen. Combs, from the Minister of the United States at Mexico, informing Gen. Combs that assurance had been given by the Mexican Secretary of War (Gen. Tornel) to Mr. Mayer, the United States Secretary of Legation, that, as far as was in his power, every indulgence should be extended to his son.

## The Bankrupt Law.

According to the National Intelligencer, the BANKRUPT LAW, in the form in which it passed in August last, is now the law of the land. The Senate on Friday, after a most eloquent speech from Mr. Clay, decided not to repeal the bill, by a vote of 23 to 22. Mr. Cuthbert was absent, and also Mr. Preston of South Carolina, and Mr. Morton of Louisiana, the two latter having "paired off." The following are the yeas and nays upon the subject of repeal.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Morehead, Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright, Young—22.

Nays—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbridge—23.

Five dollar counterfeit bills on the St Lawrence Bank, Ogdensburg, New York, red back, have been offered in Boston—paper soft, greyish cast, engraving coarse, but on the whole a good imitation.

## Frozen Potatoes.

A writer in the New England Farmer states that potatoes that are frozen ever so hard, if taken in that state and immersed in water heated to the boiling point (provided they have not previously undergone the operation of freezing and thawing) are as good and palatable as if untouched by frost.

## Weighing Hogs.

In one of the new towns of Iowa the way they weigh a hog, is to put a plank across a rail, with the hog on one end, and then, having piled stones enough on the other to balance, guess at the weight of the stones.

## The Indians.

The whole number of Indian tribes west of the Mississippi is 45. The number composing these tribes is 246,799. In various parts of the United States there are nine tribes—from whom 79,848 have been removed to the west of the Mississippi, and 62,103 still remains east, from whom none have as yet been removed. The entire number of red men, east and west of the Mississippi, is estimated at 394,595.

A hog was recently killed near Cincinnati, which weighed, when dressed, 1040 lbs. net.